

A NOTE CONCERNING THE CORRECT APPLICATION OF THE GENERIC NAME *HELLUOMORPHA* CASTELNAU, 1834, AND PROPOSAL OF A NEW NAME. (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE: HELLUONINI).

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The generic name *Helluomorpha* was proposed by Castelnau in 1834 (*Etude Ent.*, I: 52) to include the following six species originally placed in *Helluo* Bonelli, 1813: *heros* Gory, 1833; *praeusta* Dejean, 1825; *clairvillei* Dejean, 1831; *laticornis* Dejean, 1831; *nigripennis* Dejean, 1831; and *pygmaeus* Dejean, 1831. In addition, *bellicosa*, a new species, was described and included in this genus. A genotype was not designated. This genus, with the same seven species, was listed by Castelnau in the "Histoire Naturelle des Insectes, Coleopteres," 1840, I: 47, but a genotype was not designated.

*Heros* Gory, 1833 was designated as genotype of *Helluomorpha* Castelnau by Duponchel in the D'Orbigny catalogue: "Le type de ce genre est l'*Helluo heros* Gory" (*Dict. Univ. d'Hist. Nat.*, 1845, VI: 522).

Castelnau in 1852 (*Encycl. d'Hist. Nat.*, Col., I: 92) designated *Helluo femorata* Dejean, 1831 as genotype of *Helluomorpha*, but this is invalid because first, *heros* Gory, 1833 had been selected as genotype seven years previously, therefore having priority, and second, *femorata* Dejean, 1831 had not been listed among the species originally included in this genus (see International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Art. 30: II, e, alpha).

Chaudoir (*Rev. et Mag. Zool.*, 1872, p. 213) recognized that *heros* Gory, 1833 was not a "helluonide," but was congeneric with *Herinnis chabrillici* Thomson, 1857. Since *heros* Gory, 1833 is the genotype of *Helluomorpha*, this genus is synonymous with the zuphiine *Herinnis* Thomson, 1857, and its emendation *Erinnys* (Gemminger & Harold, *Col. Cat.*, 1868, p. 100). However, inasmuch as *Helluomorpha* is twenty-three years older than *Herinnis*, it has priority. The following synonymy was proposed by Chaudoir in the article cited above: *bellicosa* Castelnau, 1834 = *heros* Gory, 1833; and *obscuricornis* Chevrollet, 1858 (*Helluomorpha*) = *chabrillici* Thomson, 1857 = *macroptera* Chaudoir, 1850 (*Helluomorpha*). Therefore, the genus *Helluomorpha*, as now understood, includes only two species: *heros* (Gory, 1833) and *macroptera* (Chaudoir, 1850).

Since the name *Helluomorpha* is not available for use in its generally accepted sense (i.e. applying to the species originally included, with the exception of *heros*, *pygmaeus*, and *bellicosa*), it is necessary to either locate an available name, or propose a new one. I have been unable to find one in the literature, so I propose here the new genus *Helluomorphoides*, with *Helluomorpha texana* Le Conte, 1853 as genotype. All species listed under *Helluomorpha* Castelnau in the *Coleopterorum Catalogus* (1932-33, Csiki, III, Carabidae III: 1578-79) are included in *Helluomorphoides*.

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### BOOK NOTES

**North with the Spring**, by Edwin Way Teale. xviii + 358 pp., 32 pages of photographs. 6 x 9 ins., cloth bound. 1951. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, N. Y. (Price, \$5.00.)

Once again Edwin Way Teale's great artistry of exposition and unexcelled skill as a photographer are combined to give us another natural history masterpiece. This time 130 days of observation and 17,000 miles of travel have been blended with years of natural science experience to tell the story of the northward progression of the American spring. As the days increased in length the Teales moved northward recording in word and picture the changes which occur in the flora and fauna over a south-north expanse of over two thousand miles.

The story is divided into 34 short chapters dealing with such topics as Where Spring Begins, Spring in the Sky, Diamondbacks, Trillium Glen, Mountain Meadows, The Pine Barrens, Timberline and The Longest Day. Each chapter is filled with information that will be of interest to people in many varied fields of endeavor. Not only does the author provide vivid descriptions of what he saw but he also draws upon his vast knowledge of natural science to give a completeness and fullness to his story. His account of the perfumes of plants is a fine example of such integration but this is one among hundreds. Thus what could have been a mere travelogue becomes a source book of natural history.—GEORGE S. TULLOCH, Merrick, N. Y.